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In This Issue: Military Lodges—Their History

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A Prophetic Voice

"In these days when, in various parts of the world, there are leaders of great numbers of men who are encouraging atheism, and not the worship of God; selfishness and not altruism; intolerance and not toleration; hostility and not neighborliness; hate and not love; the world is in serious danger. A departure from the ideals and principles upon which the civilization which we have known has been built will cause it to crumble, as has happened in centuries long past. Unless those ideals which are the landmarks of civilization can be preserved to actuate the impulses of the leaders of thought and action and, through them, the majority of mankind, our children and children's children are destined to a repetition of the darkness of the Middle Ages, and of those ancient days of which we read in history when the great civilizations of the world fell."

MELVIN M. JOHNSON,
Past Grand Master.



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RELIGION'S PATH

Professor Murphy's reflections on Comparative Religion, prepared at various times during his tenure of the chair of that subject at Manchester University (England), show his belief in the evolution of religion and sympathy for Marett's view which suggested Mana, a somewhat vague feeling of power-life-will, fancied by lowly folk to be inherent in many objects and phenomena, and often imagined as hostile but susceptible to management by magic.

From Mana to Animism, with its emphasis on fear of spirits, thence on to polytheism with attempts at a hierarchical ordering of gods, and so to trinities and monotheistic cults with the outpouring of prophetic teaching from Akenhaten and Zoroaster, on through Confucius, Buddha, Isaiah, and Xenophanes to Socrates, Jesus, and Paul; that is the great scheme set forth with sympathy for all religions and insistence especially on the pre-Aryan elements in Hinduism. More writing of this kind should help to diminish the disunities in religion that have arisen through the making of claims to exclusive links with the Deity.

It is well to study the source of religious impulses in the light of increasing knowledge and research into that vital subject for some of the present hedonistic doctrines of the totalitarian powers have been incubated in a perverted philosophy which sprang therefrom and caused much human misery. Truth is indeed a Divine attribute and in seeking it the student must follow strange paths sometimes.

QUO VADIS Signs indicate that peace plans soon will be real rather than conjectural. And that cannot be too soon. Postulated on present knowledge it would seem that intelligent foresight can formulate a plan or plans insuring the world against any repetition of the last four years of horror. In fact, if it cannot be done the future will indeed be dark.

Defeatism is a tragic word. Despondent souls never improved life or made it happier for men and women. Hope, to the contrary, has inspired the race to great heights of accomplishment and immeasurably improved the lot of humanity. Only man's innate selfishness, greed, arrogance and false pride have been its enemies, and any plan to encompass happiness for the future must recognize these vices for what they are and see that they are made sterile in the new set up.

Nationalism under the guise of racial superiority has been a chief contributory cause of the world's ills. It must be rooted out — thoroughly and effectively. It is all very well to possess pride of race, but the narrow

inhibitions of closed minds in these days when the merits of the "lesser breeds without the law" are becoming better known and appreciated reflect upon the intelligence of their possessors. Heroic Chinese, as well as others, make the assumption of racial superiority a reproach. The unthinking nationalist may easily be led astray by a wrong perspective. His mind must be opened to the larger world interests of the whole race, and the plans of the peace formulators, if they are to succeed, will be predicated on the indubitable fact that any brotherhood of man must be fundamentally universal to be successful.

Freemasonry has a high ambition. The men in its membership are among the most intelligent in the countries in which the fraternity functions. Its history abounds with deeds of able, far-seeing statesmen, from Washington to Churchill. It possesses within itself the potentiality of future world happiness. But the germ must not be permitted to remain dormant, or to lie inert, sterile. Rather must it be energized by the kindly light and warm sympathy of brotherhood.

To the task then of making effective the Light of Freemasonry must the talents of the Craft be directed. Freemasonry must be dynamic, not static, to justify its high ambition and ideals.

To this end it is most earnestly desired that enlightened minds may be found within the fraternity to steer it forward with credit to itself in a day of golden opportunity.

TAXES + Most folks nowadays are spending much of their time figuring forms and charts. Not the racing forms and charts of the race track followers' gentle craft, but those none the less speculative documents flowing so freely from the nation's capital.

Government has designed some devilish devices to befuddle the average citizen, and if the thought processes thereby stimulated are not conducive to happier dispositions they at least have behind them the appeal of patriotism—for the prosecution of the war program the public puts up with much.

Government has stepped into the affairs of everyday life to such an extent of late, it is difficult to define the line between the privacy of personal liberty and the license accorded to public servants, duly elected to rule and govern under democratic law.

Bureaus and bureaucrats—their necessary corollary—have bred at an astonishing ratio, so much so that soon unless stopped the administrative functions of government will become choked and enterprise strangled. The civilian element of the population which produces the material means to keep alive the whole system under which we function cannot hope to keep pace with the restrictive requirements imposed upon it, and at the

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same time attend to the creation of new wealth. An impasse impends.

Unfortunately as power begets power public servants, once appointed to lucrative jobs, have a distinct habit of sticking. In fact, the proverbial leech is a piker compared with some of them. From their lookout inside the comfortable confines of air conditioned headquarters they are necessary to the nation's welfare, but a second look and a little intelligent investigation discloses that they really are not indispensable.

Where it is all going to end is anybody's guess. There is a suspicion that, saving a revolution, which is not our way of doing things in this country, such strong reaction against present chaotic conditions—sometimes known as outraged public opinion, may become sufficiently effective as to frighten even the most confirmed job-holders up to the very top. It could be.

The flu epidemic of 1918 which spread from Europe to this country and took such a terrible toll of human life—has its counterpart here today in a materialistic way. Totalitarian ethics (?) and the exaltation of the state are not the monopoly of Germany or Italy. The power of ambitious force reaches out its tentacles to all the world to its infinite harm unless kept in check by the prudent counsels and sane controls of democratic procedure.

The power to tax is the power to destroy. This power has in the past brought great nations to ruin. It may again. Right now with new millions of voters of all sorts and shades, men and women to whom heretofore income tax has been but an academic gesture—something to be paid by the other fellow—becoming tax conscious there is bound to be an aroused interest in the administrative function of government and it won't all be sympathetic.

To dam the niagara of money pouring forth from Washington on non-productive projects is a mighty task. No minor operation indeed. Yet it will be necessary—and soon, if the patient is to survive.

Abnormal conditions and the absence from the scene of many able men in the military service of the country permit present practises, but it is a fair surmise that soon a great awakening will correct current evils. When and if that happy day comes, if it is not too late, democracy presumably will resume its slow and ponderous progress toward the millenium after the greatest period of trial and error in American history.

RETROSPECTIVE Recently we came across a bit of writing from the editorial pen of twenty-three years ago which, as human nature has not since greatly changed, will bear repeating. It had to do with "The Art of Telling Things—as Bearing on the Noble Pride of Ignorance" and goes on to say:



There is no branch of human knowledge of which properly constituted human men are so nobly proud as the knowledge that they have about things of which they don't know anything at all. There are living men who have been known to receive, with patience and even amiability, corrective information about their own business; but no respectable and normal man can bear correction of his inspired knowledge about such matters as statecraft, the Purpose behind Creation, movie scenarios, or the Einstein theory.

This is as it should be; for what any of us Actually Know is so frugally apportioned that we can't afford to let villainous specialists attack our real mental wealth, which is What We Think We Know. It is, therefore, quite within the perfect cosmic scheme of things that the customer should know (as he always does) all about how his job ought to be done, and that he should evince an almost irresistible impulse to bite the one who attempts to argue with him.

What shall the poor fellow do. Argument, like castor oil, more blessed to give than to receive, never pleases the party at the wrong end of the spoon. The only thing therefore is to practise the amiable formula of that eminent consumer of canvas and enemies, the tolerant—James McNeil Whistler: "I'm not arguing with you; I'm telling you."

(And we seem to remember a distinguished statesman who more recently followed the same gentle precept when after an address to the Congress of the United States he remarked "That's telling 'em.")

While the manner of Mr. Whistler's telling may be open to possible modern improvement, the beautiful spirit of the thing is there; and his colleagues in the art of uttering counterfeits of nature have long practised it on the all-wise connoisseur. Every person should, at least once in his life, observe a painter dealing with such a customer. No definition was ever more impudently deceitful than the definition "gentle art" as applied to the arts of painting and of angling. Did you ever hear the living words that the gentle angler hurls into the stately cathedral of the woods when he fails to hook a fish? Or—more splendid verbal imagery still—when he does hook something only to find that the something is his gentle self?

Thus does the gentle painter with the connoisseur. He does not argue. With that cruelty which is the acme of kindness, he swats him. He tells him; and he Tells him with a lofty Himalayan superiority that reduces the Told One inexorably to his proper state of Worm. Let us then do likewise; and if he wants to know what to Tell him, let us suggest that there is free speech still left to us.

TRAVELING MILITARY LODGES—THEIR HISTORY

A Talk before the Conference of Grand Masters in Washington, D.C.

By GRAND MASTER CLARENCE R. MARTIN of Indiana

(Continued from May Issue)

THE CIVIL WAR LODGES

This great array of more than 200 Military lodges of the Civil War has set an all-time high record numerically and for the patriotic and Masonic spirit behind their formation. But, as we shall see presently, they also set an all-time low record, so far as Masonic efficiency, care, quality of material accepted and lasting good to the Fraternity was concerned.

However (as recently stated by Strickland in *Military Masonic Notes*):

"During the Civil War the Masonic ties stretching from the Northern Armies into the Southern Forces were the only bonds which continued to unite the opposing sections of the country and the fraternal courtesies exchanged between the brethren in the two armies were so extensive as to make that one of the Knightliest of wars."

The amount of historical material left by these lodges of the Civil War was comparatively small. This does not mean that they did not do a great deal of work. It means that they did not keep proper records, or if they did, the same were lost in battle or otherwise and were never returned to the Grand Lodges under which the lodges were organized.

Considerable jurisdictional dispute, confusion and dissatisfaction arose after the war by reason of the fact that in the enthusiasm of the moment many had been given the degrees who were not well suited for Masonic membership, and by the fact that army-made Masons were not recognized as legitimate in some jurisdictions and had to be "healed" or remade.

Looking back after three-quarters of a century, however, despite all the things said against the Army lodges and army-made Masons, I am not prepared to say that they were more of a handicap than a benefit to Masonry generally and to the Masons of that day and of this.

Various Grand Masters of several states at the time of granting or refusing dispensations for military lodges, or afterwards in reviewing their work, set forth clearly their objections to these lodges and the shortcomings of the lodges which developed.

Grand Master Josiah Hayden Drummond of Maine in his Grand Lodge address in 1863 voiced his objections on two principal reasons (1) residence and (2) that men were admitted who couldn't get in back home. He gave his reasons for refusing a petition for a lodge in August 1862 in the 9th Maine Regiment, then stationed at Fernandina, Florida, and the squadron of vessels attached thereto, in part, as follows:

"Many of the seamen on board the vessels attached to the ninth regiment and doubtless some members of that regiment hail from other jurisdictions. They are absent from their homes temporarily. They are still residents of those jurisdictions. If made Masons under

our authority it is as much an invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State in which their residence is, as if we received them into a lodge in the state.

"If our soldiers were in the army for life, and like some officers in the regular army had no residence save in their camp, the case would be very different. But even if the jurisdiction of such Lodges should be limited to residents of Maine there are, in my judgment, insuperable objections to establishing them.

"The regiments are made up of men coming together from the different sections of the State, and having little or no acquaintance with, or knowledge of, each other. Those who are Masons can then say nothing as to the fitness of the others to be admitted into our institution. The knowledge they acquire of each other in the camp is not sufficient to enable them to determine whether they would be an ornament or a disgrace to us. It requires time to develop character. The best test is the character candidates have previously at home. In the army, in the vast majority of cases, this cannot be known.

"There is the danger of admitting to the Order men who have lived all their life time within the sound of the gavel of a lodge, and who could not gain admission at home, where they are best known.

"While our regiments were in camp in this State, persons residing in distant parts of the State, in the vicinity of lodges, were made Masons by lodges near the camp. Very many complaints, considering the comparatively small number thus made, have been made to me, that persons have been admitted who could not have been admitted at home, and who came back to create disorder, and interrupt the harmony of the home lodge.

"I finally came to this result. I have written to our brethren in the army that it is deemed best for all concerned to grant no dispensations allowing them to do work, but that they have the right to assemble in safe places for mutual instruction, for rehearsing the lectures, and exemplifying the work, and for the interchange of fraternal greetings; and further, that they may perform the ceremonies of the Order at the funeral of a departed brother."

The Grand Master of New Hampshire said (N. H. Proceedings, 1865, 194):

"... The granting of dispensations with power to make Masons was of doubtful expediency and ... many were made in those lodges who were unworthy, who could never have received the degrees at home; that they have received all the degrees in a single week or a single day, without the use of the usual dispensation. ... But all these things do not make them any the less Masons. They are not, in any way, responsible for the irregularities of the lodge in which they were made Masons."

The Grand Master of Indiana, in his address in 1865,

worried by his failure to receive reports from the numerous Indiana Military Lodges, said:

"Had I my two years as Grand Master to live over, and knowing what I now do, I do not think I would issue any dispensation whatever to organized lodges connected with the Army. But few of those we have organized have been any credit to us, and I doubt if we ever have a report from any of them."

The Grand Master of Illinois, in his address in 1865, commented:

"They abused their privileges and brought reproach upon the order. Instead of confining their operation to Illinois regiments and troops exclusively, as they ought to have done they made Masons indiscriminately from soldiers and citizens of other States, with very little regard for the kind of material used. ...

"The war is being closed, they ceased to exist—having done some good and much mischief."

These comments are typical of many made during and following the Civil War years. But upon analysis it would seem that some of the criticisms were not justified and that perhaps the Grand Masters and Grand Lodges themselves were particularly responsible for the conditions, because they failed to make rules and regulations for these lodges to prevent them from wholesaling the degrees in too short a time to supervise their operation, to require written reports or to do anything beyond presenting them with a dispensation.

The armies of '61-'65 were composed principally of boys under and slightly over the age of 21. The criticism of the Grand Master of Maine of men because they had "lived all their lives within the sound of the gavel" at home and had not petitioned, was applicable to many of the sutlers, teamsters and camp followers and perhaps to some of the soldiers, but not to most of them.

The criticism from a residence standpoint was certainly well taken as to those of the troops which were mustered in for short periods only. A different situation exists where inductions are for the duration—which may be for several years.

MONITOR LODGE U.D.—NEBRASKA

Not all of the Civil War Military Lodges failed to keep up their records and maintain a high Masonic standard. Monitor Lodge, under Dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, issued July 22, 1863, left a complete history behind, which was compiled by the Grand Secretary of Nebraska in a 34-page booklet, issued Aug. 27, 1917.

This lodge held its meetings for several months in Lodge halls in the State of Missouri, and Brother Ray V. Denslow, in his *Civil War and Masonry in Missouri* (1930) also devotes a chapter to the Nebraska Military Lodge.

The lodge was attached to the 1st Neb. Volunteer Infantry, later converted into the 1st Nebraska Cavalry. The regiment consisted of 3307 men, which at that time was one-ninth of the entire population of the State. Seven of the ten companies were from Nebraska. It engaged in the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, and many smaller engagements.

The Grand Master of Nebraska hesitated to issue the dispensation for the lodge. He said:

"After deliberation and consultation with many of the brethren, I concluded to grant the dispensation, knowing well that the interests of the Fraternity would never be allowed to suffer nor the Fraternity brought into disrepute when confided to the care of as bright and trusty Brethren as Gillette, Wilkerson and Livingston."

His faith in these brethren was well founded. Colonel Robert R. Livingston, the moving spirit of the lodge, made an excellent record in the lodge, in the Army and as a civilian in the medical profession and in Masonry.

Some excerpts from Grand Secretary White's history follow:

"... Brother Livingston stated that when the first Regiment of Nebraska Cavalry entered the City of Batesville, after the Confederates who had held the city had left it, they held their meetings in the Masonic Hall and found everything in perfect condition as to necessary conveniences, paraphernalia, etc. The record showing that a large number of visiting brethren, members of various lodges, were present, carried out the impression that the writer received as to visiting brethren who were not fighting on the side of the Union.

"... While the Lodge was holding meetings at Batesville some Confederates attended them and were given safe conduct to and from them, though Brother Tuttle remembers seeing but two. He was away from Batesville much of the time, being absent almost constantly on scouting duty, so did not attend many of the meetings there. He says he never heard of a Confederate violating his military parole when taken on Masonic honor; the Southerners, so far as he had opportunity to observe, were enthusiastic Masons, and he was told by a Southerner and one Union soldier that the Confederate Masons would exert themselves heroically to save a Union Mason when either life or harsh treatment were threatened.

"... He says the Lodge was conducted with all the dignity and decorum of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and that the work was very accurately done."

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—1898

Only two Traveling Masonic Lodges were organized during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

Kentucky Army Lodge No. 1 U.D., attached to the First Kentucky Volunteers, was granted a dispensation June 7, 1898, to 16 Masons, as charter members, including Colonel John B. Castleman. It was organized by its first Master—Capt. John Henry Cowles, who commanded Company H, an ardent Mason who had just been crowned with the 33rd Degree, who later became Grand Master of Kentucky and who is now the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction U.S.A.

The dispensation was issued when the First Kentucky was at Chickamauga Park, Ga. It later moved via Newport News, Virginia, to Ponce and Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Degrees were conferred both in the United States and in Puerto Rico, where the regiment served until

February 1899, when it was mustered out. The Charter was returned on March 9, 1899.

Masonry was more active in Puerto Rico after the war, and shortly thereafter a Grand Lodge was formed there. The dispensation for Military Lodge No. 1 of North Dakota was dated June 1, 1898. The two battalions of the 1st North Dakota Regiment, to which the Lodge was attached left Fargo on May 26, 1898, and crossed the Pacific to the Philippine Islands. Lieut. Col. W. C. Trueman was its first W. M.

The regiment landed off Corregidor July 31 and on August 12 participated in the capture of Manila.

The Lodge conferred the E.A. degree on nine and the F.C. degree on sixty-two candidates. The records show that some of the work was performed in a Catholic Church at Guli Culi under fire of insurgent troops.

The regiment returned home in September, 1899, and the warrant and records of the lodge were then turned back to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

After the war the Grand Lodge of California chartered three lodges in the Philippines and some time later they formed their own Grand Lodge.

Havana Lodge. During the American occupation of Cuba, following the war, a group of Masons in our Army of Occupation, not being able to secure a dispensation in the States, secured one from the Grand Lodge of Cuba, notwithstanding the fact that the new Havana Lodge used the English language, while its governing body used the Spanish.

Major (afterwards General) Hugh L. Scott was the first Master of this lodge.

MILITARY LODGES OF THE WORLD WAR I AND IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY—1917-1922

Grand Jurisdiction	Number and Names of Lodges	Location	Date of Organization
(A) Lodges which worked only in the United States:			
Kentucky	W. A. Coulson Army U. D.	Kentucky	July 28, 1917
New York	Sea and Field No. 1	New York	Oct. 1917
Indiana	Emergency U. D.	Camp Shelby, Miss.	May 29, 1918
(B) Lodges which worked in France:			
Montana	Montana Army No. 1	St. Aignan	Sept. 8, 1917
No. Dakota	N. D. Military No. 2	164th Inf.	Oct. 1, 1917
No. Carolina	Army A	Gondrecourt 113 Field Art. in France and Luxembourg	Jan. 4, 1918
New York	Sea and Field No. 2	Paris	April 3, 1919
New York	Sea and Field No. 3	Le Mans	April 1, 1919
New York	Sea and Field No. 4	Marseilles	April 6, 1919
New York	Sea and Field No. 5	Beaune	May 3, 1919
Connecticut	Union Lodge No. 31	Charley	Unknown
(C) Lodges which worked in Germany:			
Rhode Island	Overseas No. 1	Coblentz	April 15, 1919
Texas	Lahneck No. 1186	Coblentz	June, 1922
(D) Dispensations issued but not used:			
Kentucky	Ky. Rifles, J. N. Saunders	Kentucky	Sept. 25, 1917
Colorado	Col. Cavalry Military	California	
Louisiana	Military	Louisiana	
Ohio	Ohio Military	Ohio	1917

The states listed at time of World War I as to the attitude of their Grand Lodges or Grand Masters on Military Lodges are as follows:

Favorable (17)	Unfavorable (17)	Attitude Unknown (15)
Arkansas	Alabama	California
Colorado	Arizona	Delaware
Connecticut	Florida	District of Columbia
Indiana	Georgia	Idaho
Kentucky	Illinois	Iowa
Louisiana	Maine	Kansas
Michigan	Massachusetts	Maryland
Montana	Minnesota	Mississippi
New York	Missouri	Nebraska
North Carolina	Nevada	New Hampshire
North Dakota	New Jersey	New Mexico
Ohio	Oklahoma	Tennessee
Oregon	Pennsylvania	Utah
Rhode Island	South Carolina	Washington
South Dakota	Vermont	West Virginia
Texas	Wisconsin	
Virginia	Wyoming	

INDIANA

The Grand Lodge of Indiana at its annual session on May 29, 1918, granted a dispensation for a Military Lodge, Emergency Lodge U.D., unique in the history of such lodges and which was entirely satisfactory in its operation.

Indiana troops composing the 76th Brigade, 38th Division, were in training at Camp Shelby, Miss. Petitions of the soldiers began to pile up in the lodges back home in Indiana. The lodge at Hattiesburg, with the help of the soldier Masons, was reported to be conferring the degrees on as many as twenty candidates each Wednesday and Saturday throughout the fall and winter of 1917-18.

In the Spring of 1918 petitions were circulated among the Indiana men in the camp, asking for a dispensation for a lodge to confer the work in Mississippi on Indiana men, elected in their home lodges in Indiana.

This involved requesting the consent of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which was graciously given; it also involved securing a lodge hall because, much as the Hattiesburg Lodge desired to accommodate us, it could not because of the vast amount of work it was doing.

Charles O. Brautigam, now deceased, my friend for many years, who was the W. M. of this Lodge, described its work as follows:

"Finally we secured the High School at McLaurin, Miss., a small town about two and one-half miles from camp. On Saturday, June 29, 1918, the Emergency Lodge held its first meeting.

"About August 1, 1918, a request came to us to confer the F.C. and M.M. degrees on Col. Geo. Healey of Prairie Lodge No. 125, Rensselaer. He was in command of 151st and also of the 76th Brigade. A meeting was called the eve of August 3, 1918, and I am proud to say that we had a great many of the Brethren present to confer the F.C. Degree. . . .

"On August 10, 1918, a meeting was called to confer the M.M. degree on Col. Healey. This meeting was a grand success. All of the machines and trucks that were available were mustered into service to carry the brethren over to the little school house. . . .

"We were compelled to move all the seats in the school room to one side in order to give us ample room to confer degrees, as McLaurin Lodge had not conferred a degree in three years and had not required any floor space. We used the piano stool for the altar, and strips torn from an old curtain for cable tow. When

lodge was taken up, we locked the doors downstairs, and when the brethren wanted to gain admission they would throw rocks at the window on the second floor and the tyler would go down and admit them provided they were properly vouched for. . . .

"Although greatly handicapped in our efforts, every soldier brother took great pride in the acknowledgement of having received the degrees in the Emergency Lodge.

"Now that the brethren are practically all back home, where they have magnificent temples in which to meet, I am positive that the respective lodges of which these brethren are members will be proud of them."

Other lodges which worked only in the United States were W. A. Coulson Army Lodge U.D. attached to the 1st Kentucky Infantry and for which a dispensation was issued August 17, 1917, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; and Sea and Field Lodge No. 1 located in New York City, for which dispensation was issued by the Grand Lodge of New York in October, 1917.

The latter worked until the Armistice in November, 1918, conferring 734 degrees, of which number 57 were sons of Masons who were under 21 years of age.

NEW YORK SEA AND FIELD OVERSEAS LODGES

Past Grand Master Scudder, chairman of the Overseas Mission appointed by the Grand Master of New York, went to France in February, 1919, with four warrants for Sea and Field lodges to be established there as he saw fit. He established the following lodges which worked between the dates indicated below:

No. 2 at Paris, France, April 3-July 10. It held ten meetings and conferred degrees on 278 candidates.

No. 3 at Le Mans, France, April 9-June 21. It held twelve meetings and conferred degrees on 203 candidates.

No. 4 at Marseilles, France, April 6-June 4. It held ten meetings and conferred degrees on 142 candidates.

No. 5 at Beaune, France, May 3-July 4. Candidates, sixty-four.

Sea and Field Lodges Nos. 3 and 4 were at embarkation centers where large bodies of troops were assembled for transportation back to the United States. No. 5 was at the university operated there by the American Expeditionary Forces at Beaune.

Brother William Cowper Prime of Yonkers of New York, who was secretary of these Sea and Field lodges, says:

"The record (of the Civil War lodges) showed that the whole enterprise was most irregular; that flimsy or no records were kept and at all events the Grand Lodge had little to show for what had been done in its name.

"For this reason, in part at least, we were overscrupulous and duplicate records were made of practically all that was done."

CONNECTICUT OVERSEAS

Morris B. Payne, W. M. of Union Lodge No. 31 (afterwards Major General) and Grand Master of Connecticut, tried unsuccessfully to obtain a dispensation for a lodge in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Finally, Grand Master English gave him authority to confer all the degrees upon nine candidates elected in Union Lodge and to raise one who had received two

degrees in that lodge. The lodge was held in the Council Chamber of the Hotel de Ville in the village of Charley.

MONTANA ARMY LODGE, NO. 1 U.D.

Letters of Dispensation authorized by the Grand Lodge of Montana were issued on Sept. 8, 1917, to 23 Master Masons in the Second Montana Infantry, afterwards known as the 163rd U. S. Infantry.

The dispensation provided that "the jurisdiction of said temporary lodge . . . is not territorial but is confined and limited to citizens of Montana in the service of the United States," and that it did "not authorize the meeting or formation of a lodge of Masons in any other State . . . without first informing the Grand Master and obtaining his consent to such meetings."

It also provided that all actual Past Masters should retain their rank as the Past Masters of the Military Lodge "so that in case of the absence of the Master and Wardens they may act" and that the lodge might elect officers to fill the place of any who died. It also authorized the lodge to fix its own fees.

The following is taken from the official report to the Montana Grand Lodge on the work of the Lodge while in France:

"The first meeting was held in Stateroom 325 of the U.S.S. Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner 'Vaterland,' then and now the largest ship afloat. This meeting was held on the evening of December 21st, 1917, the ship being at the time just off the south coast of Iceland.

"The lodge held, altogether, eighteen meetings.

"The nineteenth meeting was Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana, held at St. Aignan, on March 29, 1919, under a Proxy from Most Worshipful Grand Master E. M. Hutchinson for the purpose of installing Right Worshipful Brother R. E. Hathaway as Senior Grand Warden."

"The meeting places of the lodge were various. Several meetings were held in a school building in St. Aignan, France, until the trustees of the school entered an objection to the use of the building by Free Masons. Thereafter meetings were held in a building rented by the United States Army for an Officers' Mess. While the lodge was meeting at Montrichard, France three different places were utilized, viz.: a cave, a mushroom canning factory, and a warehouse. At Bourse, France, two meetings were held in a chateau owned and occupied by an American named Wells, who very kindly gave the lodge the use of a large room."

"In conclusion, I want to say that we Masons of Montana 'in our country's service' enjoyed the work of our Army Lodge and I feel that it has justified the granting of the Dispensation. The Masons we made were all good material and I am certain will be a credit to the Craft. While we frequently met and labored under great difficulty, we always parted with a feeling that it was all worth while, and in the lodge room, the only place where officers and enlisted men could meet on the level, where no military rank prevailed, we were brothers together and the ties that bound and united us before, had for us a newer, a greater and a more solemn meaning. And now, as the Master of Montana

Army Lodge No. 1, I return to you the gavel placed in my hand by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Jones on September 8, 1917, and I trust that you will find my work to be good and true.

"L. A. FOOT,

"W. M. Montana Army Lodge No. 1 U.D."

North Dakota Military Lodge No. 2 was issued a dispensation by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota on October 1, 1917. It sailed with the 164th U. S. Infantry for France on March 16, 1918. It began work at Gondrecourt and returned to the States in 1919.

Army Lodge A organized by dispensation issued to Masons in the 113th Field Artillery by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina on January 4, 1918, held its first meeting at Greenville, North Carolina. Sergeant Joseph H. Mitchell was elected Worshipful Master. The Grand Master, Claude L. Pridgen, who was the Commanding Officer of the Sanitary Train of the Division was later appointed Chaplain. On May 1, 1918, it met in Sanzy, France, in an advance area amid the roar of the fighting front. After the Armistice the lodge held numerous meetings in Luxembourg, and at Jouy-Sous-les-Cotes, France. It held its last meeting on the Transport Santa Teresa en route to Newport News, March 15, 1919.

RHODE ISLAND

One of the most brilliant and satisfying chapters of the history of American Military Lodges since the Revolution (and the lodge involved was not a traveling lodge) is that of Overseas Lodge No. 1, chartered at Coblenz, Germany, by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations on March 15, 1919.

This lodge was an outgrowth of the Masonic Club of the Third American Army in the Zone of Occupation in the Rhineland, and it worked during the spring and summer of 1919.

The president of the club received so many inquiries daily as to whether there was an American Masonic Lodge in the Army of Occupation that he called 37 Rhode Islanders together and they decided to cable their Grand Master for a dispensation, which he speedily granted. Four of the petitioners were Past Masters, one a Past Grand Master and another was Deputy Grand Master.

The first meeting of the lodge was held April 23, 1919, in the German Masonic Temple on Munzplatz and 54 petitions were received. (The German Masonic Lodge in whose rooms Overseas Lodge met was organized in 1812 as an Army Lodge during the Napoleonic Wars, it became a permanent lodge at Coblenz and had a continued existence there for over 100 years.)

Communications of the lodge were held almost daily and sometimes twice a day until July 31, 1919. Degrees were conferred upon 517 candidates, nineteen of which received the degrees by courtesy at the request of other jurisdictions. Past Grand Master Wendell R. Davis of Rhode Island was the Master of Overseas Lodge in Germany. The membership fee was 200 francs which varied in value from \$33 to \$22.50. Little difficulty was experienced from differences existing in the ritual of the various jurisdictions, in fact, amazement was expressed by the officers at the insignificance of these differences in the conduct of the work by men

from different States. Each candidate was strongly impressed with the necessity of learning the examinations and the results were most gratifying.

"No lodge," said Grand Master Collins at the 1920 session of the Rhode Island Grand Lodge, "was ever established under such unique circumstances, nor was ever more successful in the accomplishment of its purposes."

Lt. Colonel Winfield S. Solomon in his history of this lodge says:

"The officers of Overseas Lodge feel proud of the Masonic work done in Coblenz, primarily because it was conducted in accordance with the ancient and established rules and principles of Freemasonry. Applications were signed by at least two Masons from the applicant's military organization and investigated by three others. Each candidate was required to learn the work and pass a satisfactory examination.

"We are honored to have numbered among the members of Overseas Lodge several of the most prominent officers of the American Army who were Masonically 'Made in Germany,' among whom are: Major General John A. Lejeune, Commanding General, U. S. Marines."

"The few short months of the spontaneous and active existence of the club and the lodge had been filled with fraternal activities on the part of our Masonic brethren whom the fortunes of war had led to the banks of the Rhine. These officers and men alike had experienced in practice the meaning of that spirit of brotherhood and equality which we had been taught at home. Through this experience the great truths of Masonry for which our fraternity stands were brought home to us as never before."

In making his report on this lodge to his Grand Lodge in 1919, Grand Master Gross said:

"While I realize that there was considerable objections to a so-called traveling lodge, I felt that this was an entirely different proposition. The actual fighting was over; the army was stationed at a fixed point, and furthermore it might be many months before these men could return home. Realizing as I did that life under such conditions was far from ideal, it seemed to me that a Masonic Lodge, if properly safeguarded, could be of great assistance to these brothers in service."

The Dispensation for Overseas Lodge No. 40 contained the following:

"Said lodge is hereby vested with full power and authority to assemble on proper and lawful occasions, to elect, initiate, pass and raise candidates without the usual formalities and requirements of chartered lodges, provided that such candidates shall be selected only from citizens of the United States serving in the army or navy of the United States, or in any organizations associated with said army or navy.

"Membership in this lodge shall in no wise impair or affect existing membership in a regular chartered lodge.

"Said lodge shall keep careful records of all its proceedings, and shall report regularly each month to the

Grand Master. On the termination of this warrant all records shall be surrendered to the Grand Lodge."

The lodge initiated petitioners whose homes were in 45 different states, 50 from New York, 49 from California, 48 from Pennsylvania, on down to one each from North Dakota and Utah. Only six from Rhode Island.

In the oration of Past Grand Master Rice of Rhode Island on Armistice Day, 1920, he said:

"Several of the Masonic jurisdictions in this country issued dispensations for so-called military lodges during the progress of the World War, but the advisability of such a course was seriously questioned by the more conservative jurisdictions."

"It is a happy circumstance that the fears that had been entertained regarding military lodges were entirely dispelled in the case of Overseas Lodge, for it did not encounter any of the difficulties and uncertainties incident to active military service in the field."

Lahneck Lodge No. 1186 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Texas in 1922, during the latter days of the American Occupation in the German Rhineland. It was located at Coblenz and returned to the United States at the conclusion of that occupation.

It was named in honor of the twelve Knights Templars who died fighting in the defense of Castle Lahneck against the Archbishop of Mainz. The lodge did some of its work in this castle.

DISPENSATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT USED

The Grand Lodge of Colorado in 1917 authorized the Grand Master to issue dispensations for Military Lodges following the receipt of a petition of brethren in the 1st Colorado Cavalry, at Camp Baldwin, Colo. The Grand Master agreed to issue this dispensation upon condition that enough Colorado Masons would be in a Unit or Division to maintain a lodge and that only Colorado candidates be received into said lodge. Before the lodge could be formed, this Cavalry Unit was ordered to California and disbanded, its members being assigned to various branches of the service.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky issued a dispensation for J. N. Saunders Lodge U.D. on September 27, 1917, but its records show that it was "never heard from after the dispensation was granted."

The Grand Master of Louisiana received so many requests for courtesy degrees for men stationed at Ft. Beauregard, Alexandria, Louisiana, that he issued a dispensation for a Military Lodge there, but upon the objection of a nearby local lodge the Grand Lodge at its 1918 session withdrew the dispensation.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1918 authorized charters and dispensations for Military Lodges, upon compliance with certain rules, but the petition for a dispensation was withdrawn.

PRESENT DAY BRITISH MILITARY LODGES

The British Army system of military lodges attached to permanent regiments continues now as it has for the last two centuries. (I have no information as to what new developments have brought there in the present war.)

The current list of Regular Lodges Masonic (Panta-

graph 1942) lists the following English Military Lodges not stationary outside Great Britain:

Royal Scots, 2d Batt. (not stationary). Unity, Peace and Concord, No. 316 (Instituted in 1808).

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Batt. (not stationary). Social Friendship No. 497 (Instituted in 1844).

The same directory shows the following Irish lodges in the military corps:

Number	Military Unit	When Instituted
295	4th Dragoon Guards	1758
570	5th Dragoon Guards	1780
322	1st Worcestershire Regt. (Glittering Star Lodge)	1759
646	8th (Kings) Royal Irish Hussars	
571	1st Dragoon Guards	1823

Brother Alexander Paul Anderson, Masonic historian of Virginia, now in the armed service, who furnished me with the dates of the institution of these lodges, also advises me that there is also an Irish Lodge, No. 524, in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Battalion.

I can find no list of Scottish Military Lodges at the present time.

OUTSIDE LODGES AND STATIONARY MILITARY LODGES

Lodges, chartered by American Grand Lodges outside the Continental United States, have existed for many years. The current directory shows the following:

Grand Lodge	Number of Outside Lodges	Where Located
California	6	Hawaii
Massachusetts	7	Canal Zone
Massachusetts	3	Chile
Massachusetts	1	Manchuria
Massachusetts	5	China
New York	8	Syria—Lebanon
Washington	11	Alaska

There are a great many lodges in the United States that might be classed as stationary military lodges, i.e., lodges located near military posts or naval stations, such as the lodges at Camp Lewis, Washington, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Ft. Monroe, Virginia, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and many others.

The lodge of which I am a member, Mystic Circle No. 685, at Lawrence, Indiana, only a short distance from Fort Benjamin Harrison and almost 40 per cent of its members are now in the Army.

Army and Navy Lodge No. 306, of Fort Monroe, Virginia, is not a traveling lodge, but its membership and its work for more than thirty years has been all that a good military lodge should be. "This lodge," said the Grand Master of Virginia, "is not only doing good work but is sending all over the world Masons who will reflect credit on Virginia Masonry. . . . Nowhere in the jurisdiction is there a lodge . . . more painstaking and careful in the conduct of its affairs, particularly in the qualifications of a candidate they accept."

WORLD WAR II

SO FAR ONLY NINE REQUESTS FOR MILITARY LODGES AND NONE GRANTED

The answers to my questionnaires to the Grand Secretaries indicate that since the beginning of our present wars—with Germany and Italy and with Japan—there have been no warrants, dispensations or charters issued

for Traveling Military Lodges by any of the forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions of the United States of America.

Grand Lodges or Grand Masters of Grand Lodges have declined applications, requests or suggestions for the establishment of Traveling Military Lodges as follows: OREGON—Declined a request to establish one in North Africa, and declined an indirect request to establish one in Australia.

OKLAHOMA—Received and refused a request.

NORTH DAKOTA—Received a suggestion for such a lodge, but was unfavorable to it.

NEW YORK—Inquiries made, but no formal requests.

MICHIGAN—Received one request but held that its law does not provide for military lodges.

KANSAS—One request received but jurisdiction does not encourage military lodges.

ILLINOIS—Received but did not grant such a request.

CONNECTICUT—Received and favorably considered an application for a Military Lodge U.D. to be established by it at Camp Blanding, Florida, but the Grand Master of Florida declined to permit this to be done. The Grand Lodge of Florida, at its annual meeting April 21, 1942, approved the action of its Grand Master. It seems, however, that there was a misunderstanding as to the kind of lodge sought to be established and that Connecticut desired one merely to confer degrees on its own candidates elected in its own lodges and to this Florida had no objection. The degrees were finally conferred but the lodge was not established because of the moving of the troops.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

As a matter of Masonic law the Grand Lodge of one state (Grand Jurisdiction) cannot issue a warrant, dispensation or charter for its lodge in another state (Grand Jurisdiction) without the consent of the Grand Lodge of the latter Grand Jurisdiction.

Most Grand Lodge Constitutions provide that such Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic power within its jurisdiction and some of them contain a provision, of which Art. XIV of the Indiana Grand Lodge Constitution is typical, reading as follows:—

"No charter or dispensation, for constituting a new lodge, shall be granted to any person or persons whomsoever residing outside of the State of Indiana if within the jurisdiction of any other constitutional Grand Lodge."

A decision of the Michigan Grand Lodge in 1918 provides:

"The Grand Master has no authority to grant a dispensation to a military lodge. Only Grand Lodge can change the usual jurisdictional rules and authorize a roving jurisdiction."

The Nebraska Grand Lodge law provides:

"The Grand Master during the interval between communications of the Grand Lodge may exercise all its executive powers excepting the granting of charters and dispensations to military lodges."

The Grand Master of Pennsylvania notes that there is no law in that jurisdiction which prohibits the chartering of a lodge outside its own jurisdiction, but there is a moral obligation to other Grand Lodges.

The By-Laws (Art. XXX) Grand Lodge of Vermont specifically provide that—

"No lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this state under warrant granted by any foreign Masonic power."

ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING MILITARY LODGES AT THIS TIME HERE OR ABROAD

It does not appear to me that present-day conditions warrant or justify the establishment of military lodges within the continental limits of the United States.

Masonry is so well established throughout the United States that wherever men in the service are stationed, there Masonic Lodges will be found. If there is some exception to this statement, or if the local lodges become too busy with work to confer degrees by courtesy upon service men, then a special military lodge like that established at Camp Shelby in 1919 might be found useful for the purpose of conferring degrees upon men elected in their home lodges. Such a lodge should only be established by the authority of, or with the full consent of the Grand Jurisdiction in which it is to be located. (The Grand Secretary of California reports that the lodges of Hawaii have 687 elected candidates now waiting to receive the degrees and for that reason cannot, at this time, do courtesy work.)

Of the seven or eight Grand Jurisdictions which formerly did not permit the conferring of the Entered Apprentice degree by courtesy in another Grand Jurisdiction, all now except one (Pennsylvania) permit it to be done, at least in the case of men in the armed service of our country. (A decree was issued in Indiana on Feb. 1, 1943, permitting this to be done pending action by the next session of the Grand Lodge.)

Greater than in any previous mobilization of our armed forces, is the flow of personnel in and out of field force organizations. Military personnel are in training centers for only about twelve weeks and from then on they are very mobile, except for those divisions on activation which are in training as a unit for six to nine months before being shipped overseas.

Unlike the situation in previous wars, very few, if any military units are composed of men from the same locality.

Some period of residence or service in his military unit should certainly be required of a candidate if military lodges are given the authority to elect candidates to receive the degrees. Some believe that a man's residence remains at his domicile while he is in the army, while others believe he can gain by service in the army a sufficient status for election to the degrees in a place other than his domicile.

A much different situation faces us as to Masonic candidates among the millions of men now abroad or to go abroad with our armed forces. Except in England (which has recently taken the same action regarding courtesy work that we have) there are not many places our candidates overseas could be initiated.

The thought is quite prevalent that this war is such a high speed blitzkrieg war, there is no place for outside activity for the men.

Of course it is true that in most any front line engagement Masonic, or any other activity, except that

of the work at hand, is impossible. But the fighting is not and cannot be any speedier in the South Seas, in Africa—or even in Japan and Germany—than any one who had experience will tell you it was in the Argonne, at San Juan Hill, or at Bull Run or Gettysburg.

But military units do not remain indefinitely in the front line, and moreover, at least four-fifths of those in service are in the rear areas, in the lines of supply and in the training corps and schools.

That army life keeps men too busy for interest in Masonry, is the belief of many. Also some believe that the army recreational facilities within the camps and the U.S.O. and M.S.A. outside the camps are sufficient to occupy their spare time, but the fact remains that now, as always, those in the service want something different from mere welfare work.

The argument that the welfare groups completely fill the service men's need and desires is no more effective than the argument that the cinema, the motor car and the fast tempo of modern life have eliminated the need for Masonry in civilian communities.

Masonry is more than just entertainment.

However, unless these wars continue for a long time, it does not seem wise or practicable for military lodges to be established in our overseas armies. But, should the war continue for many months more or even for years, then a need for them may arise which we cannot fail to answer in some manner.

If, upon the conclusion of the war or wars, American troops should be used as Armies of Occupation or as International Police (which I fervently hope can be avoided) then the need and the demand for Military Lodges (though possibly not Traveling Military Lodges) is bound to come.

In approaching that problem a most important question is by what authority they shall be established. In the questionnaire which the Grand Masters so graciously answered, six suggestions for your consideration were made regarding this matter. There was considerable diversity of opinion. In present army organizations with such diversity of citizenship or home residence of their men, it would be difficult to select a sponsoring Grand Lodge on the basis of which has the most men. With military units on the other side of the globe geographical proximity cannot well be a factor.

So once again appears the need for a national organization of Master Masons, or rather of their Grand Lodges, not a General Grand Lodge in the sense of a central, sovereign, governing body, but a general organization of specifically limited, delegated powers—the same as the Government of the United States is supposed to be, under the provisions of its Constitution.

That need has been considered for the past 162 years, since the conference of Military Lodges at Morristown. Thirty years ago (I remember the date for I was then Master of my lodge) the second or third of these conferences of Grand Masters was held in Indianapolis. Then, in order to get the Grand Masters to attend, it was necessary to pledge to them that this subject would not be mentioned, much less discussed. It may still be procribed, but some time American Masonry must face the facts, admit the need and do something about it.

In those countries of the world where no recognized Grand Lodge of symbolic Freemasonry exists, the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite might charter military lodges as they have chartered civilian lodges many times in the past.

Another question on which there is a sharp division of opinion is, whether, if military lodges are organized, specific approval of the Government, War Department or other military authority be sought and obtained.

APPROVAL BY MILITARY AUTHORITY

The armed services of our country are more highly organized, and the activities of the men are more closely supervised now than ever before.

The formation and operation of a lodge by men in these forces, except in isolated stations and in non-combatant branches of the service can only be accomplished with the cooperation of the commanding officers.

The practice of appointing the Colonel of a regiment as the first Master of a regimental Masonic lodge is not unusual. Lodges have been closed "owing to the disapproval of the military authorities" and Gould (p. 161) says "the British traveling military lodge exists with and by the consent of the commanding officer of the Regiment."

So important an Army and a Masonic personage as the Earl of Moira, once Acting Grand Master of England and Scotland, Governor General and Grand Master of India, is reported to have said, speaking of the military lodges:

"There are such in the army: not many nor perhaps much countenanced by the authorities."

The consent or the acquiescence of the commanding officer of the unit in which such activity is conducted, as a practical matter, is always necessary, otherwise passes could not be obtained at times and of the persons necessary to conduct the affairs of the lodge. (Lodges are not permitted to meet within the camps.)

I feel sure there are many intolerant officers, possibly of religious affiliations which prohibit their being members of our fraternity, whose attitude would practically prevent Masonic lodge activity on the part of the men in their command.

A formal application by the Masonic fraternity to the Government or military authorities to be permitted to hold secret meetings in an army camp, or to have permission or even an understanding whereby the passes or leaves of the soldier might be had at an hour to permit their attendance at lodge meetings outside the army camp, seems inconsistent with the nature of the institution.

Moreover, official consent of the Government or War Department for the recognized operation of Masonic lodges in the armed forces could probably not be obtained—even if it was considered advisable to ask for it. Many of the smaller and weaker orders would have a right to make the same request, and probably many of them would, if we did, and the result would be confusion.

I shall not quote by name any officer now serving in the armed forces of the United States, but I can submit you a thought expressed by several of them which was

written in 1861 by a Grand Master of Indiana: "I have consulted with brethren of eminence in military life who distinctly and unequivocally stated that the establishment of such bodies (military lodges) in regimental or other military organizations in active service would be productive of evil effects and might lead to insubordination, because a relaxation of discipline would follow from a commingling together of officers and men through a practical reversion of their respective military relations, in a Masonic point of view."

NUMBER AND AGE OF MEN IN SERVICE

Two important facts we are bound to consider are the large percentage of our members in the armed forces and the very large percentage of fine young men just coming to full age—prospective Masons, if you please—who are in the service.

During the last World War about 11½% of all Indiana Masons were in the service, and I believe the average for the whole United States was something less than 8%.

Then we had four million under arms out of 120 million population; now we are to have over 10 million men out of 130 million population. The Masonic membership is greater proportionately now than it was in 1918, so that if the same proportion prevails, there will be in the service in this war about 20% of our membership.

In Indiana we find that during the last three years 47% of our initiates are under 30 years of age.

The following table shows by age groups the number of Entered Apprentices initiated in Indiana during the three-year period, 1939-1941 inclusive, with the percentage each group bears to the total:

	1941	1940	1939	Total of 3 yrs.	Percentage of Total Enlisted
Ages 21 to 30	2086	1517	1316	4919	47%
Ages 31 to 40	1588	1144	992	3724	36%
Ages 41 to 50	558	445	314	1317	13%
Ages over 50	183	163	130	476	4%
Total Initiated	4415	3269	2752	10,436	100%

REDUCTION OF AGE LIMIT

To become a Mason a man must be of full or lawful age, which in most Grand Jurisdictions has been fixed at 21 years—the same age established by law in most states for the privilege of voting, contracting, and exercising other rights of full citizenship.

On first thought, most Masons, I believe would not be favorable to a reduction of the minimum age of candidates, though all will admit that the youth of 18 or 19 is farther along today than we were at 21. Moreover, these lads will risk, and many will lose, their lives for their country in this war. In discharging the highest duty of citizenship they are men, and simple justice demands for them the rights and privileges of men.

In many countries and at many times the sons of Masons have been admitted to Masonry one, two and three years under the usual age.

A very large proportion of the youngest age group of men in America are now in the armed forces, many of them in foreign lands, and may continue to serve

there for several years. If, in this service, they lose their chance of being brought to light in Masonry, they may not receive it later on.

In the present make-up of our armed forces the greatest difficulty military lodges would have would be the making of a proper character investigation. If the lodges were confined to units not larger than a Regiment, the difficulty would not be great, particularly if a number of Masonically active non-commissioned officers took an interest in it. They would be fairly sure to weed out the petitions of the "goldbrickers," the "moochers," and the "ne'er do wells."

REGULATIONS

THE OLD REGULATION

As early as 1768 the Grand Lodge of Ireland ruled that no candidate for military lodges should be taken from towns which had a stationary lodge.

The 4th article of the International Compact of 1814 between the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland provided—

"that in case any one of their respective military lodges, being in the course of service resident, for a time, within the limits of either of the others it shall continue to make its return to its own Grand Lodge but shall be recognized, visited and have the right of visitation and intercourse with the Regular lodges wherever it may happen to be."

Also

"That no such Military Lodge shall initiate, pass or raise any person or brother who does not actually belong to the Battalion or Regiment to which said lodge is confined."

Laws were enacted in 1815 by the Grand Lodge of England forbidding the initiation of civilians, or of military persons below the rank of corporal, but the regiments abroad for many years totally disregarded it. This provision was deleted a hundred years later in 1917.

In 1850 the Grand Lodge of England provided that no Army lodge was allowed to initiate a civilian in any part of the British dominions, when there is a registered lodge held within ten miles of the place where he resides, or where such army lodge then meets. (Gould, p. 118.)

The "itinerant" or "sojourning" military lodges from the British Isles were required to have their warrants registered in the books of the Provincial Grand Lodge, to pay five shillings at the making of every new brother and to conform to the regulations of local authority.

No Mason can be initiated who has been found guilty of any of the following crimes by a General or Regimental Court-Martial—viz:

Cowardice, theft, mutiny or desertion.

MASONIC CLUBS

Masonic Clubs now operating at Dutch Harbor, at Kodiak and at Sitka, with memberships of from 150 to 175, are helping fill the need for Masonic association in Alaska, according to Grand Master Stedman of Washington within whose Masonic Jurisdiction they exist. Likewise Grand Master Phillips reports the very successful operation of Masonic Clubs at Camp White,

Medford; Camp Adair, Corvallis, and one at the Pendleton Air Base, in Oregon.

There were many Masonic Clubs in France in 1918 and 1919. Gipe in his monograph on Masonry in the World War says there were "about 75" while Prime of New York says there were "over 300 in various parts of France and England."

I commanded a battalion of infantry in France but did not have the good fortune to visit any of our military lodges there. I remember seeing a few of the Clubs and hearing of others, such as the Rainbow Division Club at Neuenahr (Germany), Washington-LaFayette Club at Is-sur-Tille, Riviera Masonic Club, and others.

AFTER THIS

GEORGE EDWARD BUSHNELL, 33°

Twenty-five years ago we fought a war in the high hope that it was to end all wars. Because no one drew plans for the peace, we lost that peace, and our sons must fight to achieve where we have failed.

Today, a strange fire burns in the hearts of men everywhere, and the new phenomenon is that men are thinking, talking and planning for the peace to follow—after this.

One of America's greatest teachers of the Law, Dr. Roscoe Pound, who recently retired as Dean of Harvard Law School, is an ardent Freemason and has given much to the Craft. He said not long ago: "Masonry has more to offer the 20th Century than the 20th Century has to offer Masonry. Can this statement of the learned Dean be true?"

THE LIGHTS BURN LOW

Just a little over one hundred years ago, Freemasonry was almost as dead in America as it now appears to be in Europe. Due to the anti-Masonic excitement, men in many States dared not admit their membership in our Order. Merchants were boycotted, those who sought public office were threatened with defeat unless they repudiated their connections with the fraternity, and preachers known to be Masons were driven from their pulpits. And yet Freemasonry weathered the storm, as it will weather the storm today.

We in prosperous America have not yet suffered the blows that may come, and although stout-hearted men may see some glimmer of hope on the horizon, candor requires the admission that these days are dark, and the lights burn low.

The very existence of religion and democracy hangs in the balance. Hunger and starvation stalk through most of the world. Many preachers of the Word are in concentration camps, if they have escaped the fring squad. The lusts of war have made men mad, and they no longer adhere to the teachings of the lowly Nazarene.

It is true that Freemasonry has survived all attempts aimed at its destruction. Can it do more than survive? Can it stem the headling rush of man to his self-destruction? Can it help lead men back to God?

We are few in numbers compared with the population. As an organization we have no part in politics or government. We disclaim that we are a church or a

While on duty in the Inspector General's Department in the late spring of 1919, I was stationed in Paris and visited the Overseas Masonic Club of Paris.

Brethren, I believe those Masonic Clubs to which I have referred did a wonderful work. Certainly we can unite on the idea that they are certain to be recommended and that there may be conditions that exist which may make them possible, with a positive requirement that the Grand Masters of the different jurisdictions which charter them shall keep close watch on them and see that they do not violate the Ancient Landmarks of our institution.

A PEOPLE SET APART

Thinkers everywhere see strange signs on the horizon. In the midst of a death struggle men are thinking and talking of world peace.

More and more men are knocking at our doors. More and more Freemasons are returning to their lodge to restudy the simple truths. The bitter hatred of the dictator may be the answer to it all. In his mind, worship of God, adherence to the principles of democracy, and membership in Freemasonry are synonymous. We know how much Religion, Democracy and Freemasonry have in common. Few of us fully realize the world-wide influence of this triad.

May we ask ourselves these questions: Can the tolerance we profess save an intolerant world? Can we as Jews and Christians be brothers in deed as well as in name? Is the open Book upon our altars merely a symbol, or is it the rule and guide of our faith? Can we, despite our lack of numerical strength, re-live the story of Gideon's band? The doctrine of the remnant has persisted throughout the history of man. Are we the remnant which is to save the world . . . after this?

We are a people set apart. No religious differences divide us. We have but one faith and one Heavenly Father, and we profess that all men are brothers. And underlying this faith in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man is our belief in the immortality of the soul.

These simple truths, if practiced by Freemasons, can bring happiness and peace to a sick and weary world. We can bring humanity back to God. We do have more to offer this 20th Century than it has to offer us. This must be our task now, and our task . . . after this. All else has failed. This alone can save.



DISCOURAGED, BROTHER?

Feel that you're licked, run in a corner, back to the wall? Masons never get that way? Anyhow, if you ever do, just remember the "success" story of Honest Abe Lincoln.

Failed in Business, 1831.
Defeated for Legislature, 1832.
Failed in Business Again, 1833.
Elected to Legislature Again, 1834.
Sweetheart Dies, 1835.
Nervous Breakdown, 1836.
Defeated for Elector, 1838.
Defeated for Land Officer, 1840.
Defeated for Congress, 1843.
Elected for Congress, 1843.
Defeated for Re-election, 1846.
Defeated for Senate, 1848.
Defeated for Vice President, 1855.
Defeated for Senate, 1856.
Elected President, 1860.

RAINBOW GIRLS

In praise of the work of Rainbow Girls everywhere, W. Mark Sexson, founder of the Order of Rainbow for Girls, said, "No one can doubt the metal in the make-up of your war work." He sent a special message to the members in California, marking the April session of the Grand Assembly.

He also applauded the work of the Rainbow Girls in Australia, with whom the California groups have a connecting link by way of the Assembly in Honolulu. The Australian girls are helping to equip a new hospital for American soldiers by endowing beds and they will completely furnish one recreation room.

Today, there are 1,017 active Assemblies in the United States, Canada, Australia, Alaska, Cuba, Canal Zone and Hawaii, and thirty-three states have their own Grand Assemblies. The Supreme Worthy Advisor has recently appointed a Supreme Deputy to the British Isles. The Order was founded, in 1922, at McAlester, Okla., by Mr. Sexson, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, A.F.&A.M., and a Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Oklahoma, O.E.S. He wrote the ritual and is now Supreme Recorder of the Supreme Assembly. Any girl between the ages of thirteen and eighteen may become a member, regardless of Masonic or Eastern Star connection, but she must be sponsored by a member of one of these organizations.

ICE CREAM CONE INVENTOR

Ernest A. Hamwi, inventor of the ice cream cone, tasty delight of millions of youngsters, died in St. Louis, Mo., April 28, 1943, and was buried with Masonic services. He was born in Damascus, Syria, fifty-nine years ago; it was at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 that he developed the idea of the ice cream cone.

GRAND LODGE OF CUBA

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Cuba on March 28, 1943, regular business was conducted and the election of officers for 1943-44 held. The Grand Master is Francisco de Miranda Varona; the Deputy Grand Master, Augusto Rodriguez Miranda; the Grand Secretary, Constantino Pais Gutierrez (reelected), and the Grand Treasurer, Miguel Diaz Alvarez. The mailing address for this Grand Lodge is Apartado 72, Havana, Cuba.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The Permanent Endowment Fund for Shrine Hospitals for Crippled Children is being strengthened, the goal having been set for an increase of 30,000 Permanent Hospital Memberships by July. The Montreal Unit recently was visited by Princess Alice, wife of the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, following which she sent a check for a Voluntary Permanent Subscription. She is thus the first member of British Royalty to become identified with the merciful cause.

75-YEAR SERVICE EMBLEM

Honoring a 97-year-old Mason in recognition of his 75 years of service in the Craft, Marion Lodge No. 70 met in April, at the Ohio Masonic Home in Springfield under special dispensation. The honor guest was James Monroe Davidson, who was made a Master Mason March 7, 1868, and who for the past 13 years has been a resident of the Home.

Mr. Davidson, whose birthday is May 21st, has been proudly wearing his 50-year service emblem and this was removed from his lapel by Grand Master Harry E. Schramm as he presented the new decoration. John W. Jacoby, Master of Marion Lodge, presided, and Ralph E. Carhart, Past Master, made the speech of congratulation on behalf of all the Masonic Bodies in Marion of which Mr. Davidson is a member. Other speakers

were Supt. Burleigh E. Cartmell and Past Grand Master Harry G. Gram.

Distinguished visitors introduced by District Deputy Grand Master Stuart E. Jones included five Past Grand Masters, three Past Grand High Priests and one Inspector General of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and one officer of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Ohio.

SCOTLAND

The progress of Freemasonry in Scotland has been marked in recent years. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in September, 1942, the report was made that during the previous year 14,400 had been made members of the Craft. Between the years of 1800 and 1942, a total of 772,383 had been made Master Masons, making an average of 5,401 annually.

Following the death of the Marquess of Ailsa, 33°, who had been First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland for nearly 30 years, Sir John Watson, Sheriff of Gaithness, Orkney and Zetland, was appointed to succeed him in this office.

NORTH CAROLINA

The spring reunion of the Scottish Rite Bodies at Raleigh, N. C., started as a slow class on March 17th and ended April 1st, with eighteen candidates receiving the 18th Degree.

The Bodies voted for the purchase of another \$500 U. S. War Bond, bringing their total investment to \$7,000.

North Carolina Masonic Bodies have shown enthusiasm in the purchase of U. S. War Bonds. The Grand Lodge has \$5,000 worth of bonds, the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, \$2,300; the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masonry, \$23,700; and various Lodges, Scottish Rite and York Rite Bodies a total of \$102,893.

\$10,000 GIFT

At the reunion banquet of the Scottish Rite Bodies at Des Moines, Iowa, Frank Phillips, 32d, surprised and pleased his fellow members by announcing his gift of \$10,000 for the purchase of an elevator to be installed in their Temple. He has lived in Oklahoma for forty years, but had retained his membership in the Des Moines Bodies and this was his first visit for a long time.

SHRINE MEMBERSHIPS

At the beginning of 1943, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine numbered 307,591, including 12,321 novices. For the year's gains Murat Temple of Indianapolis, Ind., headed the list with an increase of 414. The Temple having the largest numerical strength is Syria Temple in Pittsburgh, Pa., with 12,197, and Pennsylvania leads the roll-call of states with a combined total of 36,819 members in seven temples.

Canadian membership is 6,842 and that of Abou Saad Temple in the Canal Zone shows a gain of 26 per cent.

MASONIC FORTS IN AMERICA

There are two records of forts built during the War of 1812-15 by Masons, one near Brooklyn, N. Y., named Fort Masonic (1812) and the other at Fox Point, R. I., named Fort Hiram (1814).

It is recorded in each instance how the respective Grand Lodges met and went in procession, all clothed with aprons and the officers with jewels and emblems of their respective grades, and on arriving at the work, unclothed and proceeded to labor in erecting breastwork and fortifications.

DOOLITTLE

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle of the U. S. Army Air Forces has maintained constant contact with the Scottish Rite Bodies at San Diego, Calif., where he received the degrees in the Fall of 1918. Recently, these Bodies, being very proud of his splendid achievements, elected him to Honorary Life Membership. He was made a Mason in Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A.M., Los Angeles, on August 16, 1918.

REUNION AT DALLAS, TEXAS

At the 84th reunion of the Scottish Rite Bodies at Dallas, Texas, 169 candidates received the 32nd Degree. The number of candidates for the various degrees marked the class as the largest since May, 1929, and it was named in honor of the late Mike H. Thomas, 33°, Past Grand Master of Masons in Texas, who, for many years, served both the York and Scottish Rite Bodies in various capacities.

IS THIS TRUE IN '43?

In the "Farmers' Almanack" for 1823, published at Andover, Mass., the following was printed under the heading, "Character of a Freemason:" "The real Freemason is distinguished from the rest of mankind by the uniform unrestrained rectitude of his conduct. Other men are honest in the fear of punishment which the law might inflict; they are religious in expectation of being rewarded or in dread of the devil in the next world. A Freemason would be just if there were

no laws, human or divine, except those which are written in his heart by the finger of his Creator. In every climate, under every system of religion, he is the same. He kneels before the universal throne of God, in gratitude for the blessing he has received, and in humble solicitation for his future protection. He venerates the good men of all religions. He disturbs not the religion of others."

BRO. WINSTON CHURCHILL

Freemasonry does not appear to have claimed Prime Ministers of England among its adherents, but our present outstandingly popular national leader, the Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, to give the full names under which he was entered, was initiated into the Craft on 24th May, 1901, at the age of 27, in the Studholme Lodge, 1591, at the Cafe Royal, London.

He was passed on the following 19th July, and raised in the succeeding 25th March, in the Rosemary Lodge, 2851, also meeting at the Cafe Royal. He had then returned from the campaign in South Africa during which he had been taken prisoner and escaped. His Masonic activities after membership of ten years in the lodge were discontinued in July, 1912, owing no doubt to the many calls on his time, for he was at the time First Lord of the Admiralty and M.P. for Dundee.—*Freemason's Chronicle*.

CENTENNIAL

A three-day program marked the Centennial Anniversary of the Baltimore Convention of May, 1843, as celebrated by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland. Opening May 16th, with organ dedicatory services at the chapel of the Masonic Home at Bonnie Blink, the program included a sermon that evening by Dr. Martin Luther Enders at the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Baltimore; a re-enactment, on May 17th, of the 1843 Masonic Convention at the Scottish Rite Temple, and an address by Dr. Fred P. Corson. The semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and various luncheons and dinners completed the Program.

WARNING

The Treasury Department, through Mr. John J. McGrath, Supervising Agent of the U. S. Secret Service, has sent this office a letter as follows:

"It has come to the attention of the United States Secret Service that a mail thief (white, 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, medium build, wears yellow gold Masonic ring on right hand and identifies himself as C. K. Pullins) has stolen the Blue Lodge Masonic card of C. K. Pullins of Kansas City, Missouri. This man is also using the name of T. C. Palmer to brazenly victimize Masons

throughout the country in his scheme to have Masons identify him in cashing forged and worthless checks, pretending he is the rightful owner of the above-mentioned card. The card was stolen June 21, 1942, from C. K. Pullins, 608 West 35th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, who is a member of Albert Pike Lodge No. 219, Kansas City.

"It would be appreciated if you would circularize this information through whatever medium that you may have at your disposal without embarrassing the rightful owner of this card."

N. Y. EDICT STILL VALID

Jacob C. Klinck, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F.&A.M., of New York, calls attention to the fact that the Edict, which he issued December 31, 1936, when grand master, against gambling, is still in effect. The edict was preceded by a letter, dated October 9, 1936, addressed to each Masonic Lodge in New York State, calling attention to the fact that "Federal law, State law and Masonic law prohibit gambling, lotteries and gift enterprises, the winner to be determined by lot or chance. The worthiness of the cause for which money is sought to be raised and for which the unlawful act is done, fails to make the act less culpable."

The edict orders that "no Freemason within the jurisdiction of the State of New York shall engage in any gambling, lottery or gift enterprise," and that no premises within that jurisdiction dedicated to Masonic purposes shall be "used, employed or let" for any such enterprise.

NATIONAL SOJOURNERS

In place of the annual convention of the National Sojourners, which had been planned for Cleveland, Ohio, this year, a meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at Washington, D.C., on May 29th, to fill the vacancies in office. Maj. William Moseley Brown was succeeded as President by Capt. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., U.S.N. The 1st Vice President is Brig. Gen. H. G. Mathewson; 2nd Vice President is Col. Merritt B. Curtis, U.S.M.C., and 3rd Vice President is Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop. The two Trustees for a three-year term are Maj. Charles F. Roberts (reelected) and Col. John H. Cowles. Brig. Gen. R. S. Abernethy, Ret., was succeeded as Historian by Col. Bolivar J. Lloyd, and the Chaplain is Col. W. P. Zimmerman. The former Chaplain, Lt. Col. Alfred C. Oliver, is interned in the Philippine Islands and he was elected Chaplain Emeritus. During this session the Committee of Thirty-three and the Heroes of '76 held their annual meetings.

It is pleasant to report that the Grand Lodge of Florida has passed a resolution permitting the National Sojourners to

operate in that state, and as this organization is made up of Masons who are now or have been commissioned officers in the Armed Forces of our country, it is expected that there will be quite a number of chapters organized in that state, due to the many camps and naval stations there.

SON RAISES FATHER

Before leaving to join the Armed Forces, Earl G. Graffin, Junior Deacon in the Hall of the Temple Lodge No. 501, Detroit, Mich., raised his father, Charles M. Graffin, to the Degree of Master Mason, an event unique in the annals of Michigan Masonry.

MASONIC GENERALS

There have been fourteen officers in the United States Army who have received the rank of full general. They are George Washington, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan, John J. Pershing, Tasker H. Bliss, Peyton C. March, John L. Hines, Charles P. Summerall, Malin S. Craig, George C. Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Henry H. Arnold. The rank of full general was created by act of Congress in 1799 to honor Washington, who then had but nine months to live and his military successes were sixteen years past.

Of these fourteen, seven have Masonic affiliation: Washington, Pershing, 33d, Summerall, 33d, Hines, 32d, MacArthur, 32d, K.C.C.H., Marshall, and Arnold, 32d. General Summerall is Grand Treasurer General of the Supreme Council, 33d, Southern Jurisdiction.

There are today five full generals in active service and four retired. Generals Eisenhower and Arnold were promoted in February and March, 1943, respectively, and General MacArthur was raised to the high rank in 1930 when he became Chief of Staff. General Marshall has been Chief of Staff since 1939, and General Craig, a former Chief of Staff, is now chairman of the War Department Personnel Board. Generals Pershing, Summerall, Hines and March are retired.

ENGLISH NEWS

English Freemasonry has lost one of its stalwarts, Viscount Galway, who was Provincial Grand Master for Nottinghamshire, an office he had held since July 10, 1941. His death was a very heavy and sad blow for his Province as, in 1944, he was to preside over the festival of the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys. He was also Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Council, 33d, of England and Wales, and very active in all branches of Freemasonry.

The Masonic Province of Nottingham-

shire, while a small one, dates back to 1783 and has fifty-four lodges. The Royal Arch Province dates from 1793 and has seventeen chapters. The Provincial Grand Lodge has had very distinguished rulers, among them the 1st Lord Raneliffe, two Dukes of Newcastle, the 10th Duke of St. Albans and the 6th Duke of Portland.

Viscount Galway has served his country well and gallantly, one of the most notable offices he held being that of Governor General of New Zealand from 1935 until 1941. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand from November, 1936, to 1939. He will be remembered by the delegation from the United States that attended a meeting of the Grand Lodge of England a few years ago, because of his vigilance and interest in looking after and even anticipating the wishes or desires of the visiting brethren. Their slightest wish was promptly complied with by Viscount Galway.

It is interesting to note that he was the 8th Viscount of Galway. He was born on March 24, 1882, and in 1931 succeeded his father to this title and as Baron Killard of County Clare, Ireland, and Baron Monckton of Serlby, Nottinghamshire. The first title was conferred in 1727 in the Irish Peerage and in 1887 the Barony of Monckton in the English Peerage was bestowed on his father. His ancestor, the son of the 2nd Viscount Galway, was second in command to General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec and afterwards became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New York. The family motto is *Famam Extendere Factis*. His son, who is thirteen years of age, will succeed to the title.

Commemorating the 70th birthday of Provincial Grand Master Ernest Dixon, which will be celebrated July 14th, the Masonic Province of Durham in England will found the Ernest Dixon Scholarship; also, the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge will take place July 14th. He is Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Province, with 46 chapters, and Provincial Grand Master of the Mark Province, with 24 Lodges, in Durham.

The Province of Durham, which dates from 1734, sharing fourth place in seniority, comprises 117 lodges and has a monthly *Official Gazette*.

Lieut. Col. Sir Anthony Gadie, in April, was installed Provincial Grand Master for the Masonic Province of the West Riding of Yorkshire by the Earl of Harewood, Grand Master, who had occupied that chair for the last seventeen years. Sir Anthony Gadie also was installed, on the same day, Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Province.

The Provincial Grand Lodge expects to contribute £155,000 at the June Festival of the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys, which will be a record unmatched by any other Province.

The Province of Cornwall is devoting special attention to Masonic charities, with commendable success, as shown in the report presented at the 58th annual meeting held at Truro on March 18, 1943. A total of £3,245 was contributed last year by the Province to the Central Masonic Charities. The amount is said to be a new record, but this year's contribution may surpass it as already 2,177 guineas have been subscribed.—*The Freemasons' Chronicle*.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON

By the MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.

To be born at 10, Downing Street, is to be cradled in politics in the most literal sense of the word; such was the lot of George Frederick Robinson in October, 1827, who died nearly 82 years later as first Marquess of Ripon, after holding many high offices under the Crown. He was the only surviving child of Viscount Goderich, later Earl of Ripon, a younger son of Lord Grantham. Goderich succeeded Canning as Prime Minister. It happens to some public characters, conspicuous in their day, but not permanently famous, to be transfixed by the great writer on the tablets of history by an epigram, as a butterfly is by a pin. So was the Emperor Galba impaled by Tacitus, and Pope Celestine V by Dante. Disraeli's phrase, "the transient and embarrassed phantom of Lord Goderich" is better remembered than any act of Goderich's brief Premiership, chiefly notable for his being the only Prime Minister who never met Parliament in that capacity.

Owing to a prejudice unusual in his class, Lord Ripon was not sent either to school or to college, but was well but informally educated at home. How far his future life was affected by this departure from customary routine must be a matter of speculation, but it certainly did not foster any aloofness or social agoraphobia. He must always have been a genial companion, and he became "a good mixer" in the fullest sense. One fact must not be passed over; his parents trained him in the strictest sect of Evangelical churchmanship. From the first his outlook on social questions was consistently liberal; it was the family custom to discuss current problems at length, and though Lord Ripon—as his father had become by promotion to an earldom—was no Somers or Burke, he was a deeply read man. Young Goderich, as he now was, felt then, as he did to his life's end, that his father's direct descent

from Oliver Cromwell and his mother's from John Hampden pointed out his road to a public career.

By a coincidence which proved to be significant the years following his coming of age were those of a revival of revolutionary activity in Europe, and owing to an accidental derangement of plans he found himself able to wander for several months in France, Germany, and Italy. At home he had sympathised with some of the Chartist demands, especially that for universal suffrage, and what he saw abroad of the harsh repression of popular movements quickened his devotion to the cause of free speech and democratic control. So the House of Commons was soon his goal.

His uncle, Lord Grantham, now Earl de Grey, was an old-fashioned Whig, detesting Chartism; so the borough of Ripon, where the Robinson influence was paramount, was not open to him, but in 1852 he was elected to a Liberal seat at Hull, but was unseated on grounds of treating by injudicious supporters. A few months later he found a seat at Huddersfield. He soon made his mark in Parliament, and supported Roebuck's motion for inquiry into Army administration, of which the deficiencies were made painfully patent by the Crimean War. The opening of the Civil Service to competition also appealed to his reforming instincts.

In 1859 Lord Ripon died, and soon afterwards Goderich also became Earl de Grey by the death of his uncle. Eight years before he had married his cousin Henrietta Vyner, a lady whose beauty, wit, and charm remain fresh in the memory of all who knew her. It was an ideally happy alliance.

Ripon's first official post, as Under Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's second Government, came a few months after his succession. A short spell in a similar post at the India Office followed, and in 1863 he became Secretary of State for War. Three years later he was transferred to the India Office in Lord Russell's Administration. As President of the Council in the first Gladstone Government he had charge of Forster's Education Bill. These were all good official experiences, but his nomination as chairman of the Joint Committee at Washington inquiring into the American claims for damages caused by the privateer Alabama in the Civil War involved a wider responsibility. He was businesslike and firm, resisting the hypothetical indirect claims, and the whole matter went to arbitration. He was generally approved, and received a marquise.

In 1873 he suddenly resigned his office, the unusual reason being a spiritual crisis.

His Low Church upbringing has been mentioned, and in early days he was intimate with Maurice and Kingsley, more interested in their social efforts, it seemed, than in their latitudinarian opinions. He was a prominent Freemason; therefore his conversion to Rome seemed all the stranger. He had appeared to worship liberty and to be jealous of authority. But nobody questioned the sincerity of his motives, though they were difficult to apprehend. After seven retired years he returned to the arena in 1880 as Viceroy of India.

Ripon's Liberal instincts prompted him to hasten fulfilment of the promises of equal status, though not of a share in government, made to the Indians by the Royal Declaration 25 years earlier, after the suppression of the Mutiny. It was not an easy task, for the tradition of paramountcy was strong and the prejudices of the old Civil Service were obstinate. The most violent storm arose both at Calcutta and at Westminster over Sir Courtenay Ilbert's Bill, by which British offenders were in some cases to be tried by Indian judges or magistrates. The change was not very adroitly advocated, and in the end a compromise had to be accepted.

Apart from criticism of his forward policy, Ripon's Administration was pros-


perous, including as it did the successes of Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts in Afghanistan, while his personal qualities ensured good relations with the Indian Princes. The close of his Indian career almost coincided with the fall of the Gladstone Government, and in the period of political confusion, mainly on questions of Irish government, which preceded Mr. Gladstone's inadequate victory of 1886 and the introduction of his doomed Home Rule Bill Ripon was First Lord of the Admiralty. During their next short Administration six years later he was Colonial Secretary, retaining the office under Lord Rosebery. Unlike some of his advanced Liberal friends, Ripon was a good deal of an Imperialist, by no means inclined to half-hearted administration in South Africa, though severely critical of the Unionists' policy there after they had assumed the reins of power in 1895.

During these years Ripon resumed enjoyment of the country life, to which he was devoted, at his homes of Studley Royal, the domain adorned by the splendid ruins of Fountains Abbey, and Noston, in Lincolnshire, which he inherited from his mother. He was an excellent landlord.

The family passion was for shooting.

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"We are not horsey people," he said to a lady who asked him if he was going to some races. "We are bird-y." He was a keen and steady shot, but his son, Lord de Grey, was the accepted champion of his generation, with only one possible rival in Lord Walsingham. On rare occasions the father killed a bird which the almost infallible son had missed. "Once or twice a year," he said, with the glee of a schoolboy who has dismissed a county batsman by a lucky catch, "I wipe de Grey's eye—and I don't let him forget it, I can tell you." No doubt de Grey was equally pleased. But parties at Studley were by no means only for sport either on the moors or in the high coverts. Politics and Letters were well represented among the guests at the frequent house parties, where host and hostess offered the perfection of English hospitality.

In the ten years following the Conservative victory of 1895 some notable figures vanished from the Liberal Front Bench in the Lords. Rosebery abjured party politics; Kimberley, a most capable leader, died in 1902; Spencer's health was completely broken. Of the veterans Ripon alone remained. When the Campbell-Bannerman Government was formed he was 78, angina pectoris threatened, and he could not take a laborious office. So as Lord Privy Seal he commanded his party, exiguous, but cheered by the split in the Unionist ranks following Chamberlain's Protectionist war-cry of 1903.

The Education Bill of 1906 was obnoxious to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, so

it was left in other hands than his, and he was absent from the long-drawn discussions on Committee which precluded its rejection. But in all other business he was an active chief, never making long speeches, but pungent and good humoured in reply, and always commanding the respect and even the regard of the Opposition leaders, none of whom equalled him in experience.

I was destined to succeed him, and I recall with intense gratitude his unvarying kindness, his encouragement of any small success achieved by a follower, and his sagacious management of a party nominally in power but comprising only seven or eight per cent of the whole House. He had to resign the Leadership in the spring of 1908, and on July 9, 1909, he passed to his rest at Studley Royal.—*Manchester Guardian*.

[The above somewhat lengthy sketch is an excellent write up of a man who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of

England and who gave up that office upon his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church]. ED. CRAFTSMAN.

MASONIC HOME BOYS

Ninety-one boys from the Indiana Masonic Home at Franklin, Ind., are in the armed forces, and there are two army nurses and one WAAC from the same Home.

There are 160 names represented on the Oxford Orphanage Service Flag as displayed at the North Carolina Grand Lodge communication in April, and more will be added soon, including both boys and girls.

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IRELAND

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Mackenzie Franks, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, has been appointed Representative of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., near the Supreme Council of Ireland.

IN LINE OF DUTY

The tragic death of Ill. Adna Wright Leonard, 33°, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Methodist Church, resident in Washington, D. C., robs Protestantism of one of its most magnetic and aggressive leaders, and Freemasonry of a loyal and ardent advocate.

Bishop Leonard died in line of duty. He was in the plane which crashed in Iceland and which carried General Andrews and other high officials to their death. He had gone abroad at the suggestion of the President and by appointment of the Federal Council of Churches, to make a general inspection of our troops and to counsel with all Protestant chaplains.

He had sent several cheering messages back to the home land, especially in the sunrise service on Easter. In making his reports he invariably linked together the Church and fraternal orders. He believed in both. In a very personal way he represented both the Church and Freemasonry.

Ill. Bro. Leonard received his 33° from the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction when he was resident in California. Most of his official life, however, had been spent in the North, and while resident in Buffalo and in Pittsburgh he was generously active in the interest of the Scottish Rite. His Masonic loyalty recognized no frontiers, and like his colleague, Ill. and Bishop Titus Lowe, 33°, of Indianapolis, who is a member of the Southern Jurisdiction, he had done much to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and finer cooperation. The death of Bishop Leonard is a grave loss to us all.

SCOTTISH RITE, N.M.J.

Cloudersport, Pennsylvania.—The recent detailed financial statement issued by the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of Cloudersport reveals a wise business administration and encouraging evidence of progress. Perhaps no Valley in the entire Jurisdiction suffers more from restrictions imposed by gas and tire rationing, but plans are being made for a "Stag" reunion in June. The honor roll, as of April 1, carries 117 names.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—In connection with an elaborate program for the 91st annual reunion, Ohio Consistory, under the leadership of Ill. Henry E. Krock, 33°, Commander-in-Chief, presented a most dramatic interpretation of the 32°, with more than two hundred participating in

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the cast. The guest speaker for the banquet was Ill. Howard L. Bevis, 33°, President of Ohio State University, who spoke on the very timely topic: "Education in War Time . . . And After."

Syracuse, New York.—Taking advantage of the presence of the Grand Prior who was the preacher for the Civic Lenten Services during Holy Week, the Scottish Rite bodies arranged a dinner conference on ritual problems, with Ill. Herbert C. Yeckel, 33°, M.D., Commander-in-Chief, presiding. Ill. Bro. Lichliter gave the Maundy Thursday address to an appreciative audience which crowded the Masonic Temple to capacity. All details of the visitation were handled most efficiently by Bro. Robert Simpson, 32°, Secretary, Ill. Chester D. Crowell, 33°, and Bro. Gustav F. Schneider, 32°. The ritual discussion was most profitable.

All Sorts

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"Eavesdropping again," said Adam as his wife fell out of a tree.

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"Fine, until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."
"What happened then?"
"She replied: 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, replied, 'I do.'"

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PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

Although we speak of "the pursuit of happiness" as one of our rights, we all know that happiness seldom is captured by pursuing it. It comes as the result of pursuing other things. Chase after happiness and you'll never find it. But go after other things and happiness will find you!

Edison found happiness in the chase after new ideas. Burbank found it in the search for new varieties of plants. Paderewski found it in his hours of practice at the piano. John Muir found it by digging the Panama Canal. Joseph B. Straus found it by building the Golden Gate Bridge. Gutzon Borglum found it by carving the faces of five great Americans on Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills.

Look for happiness and it hides its face. Look for opportunities to do good work, lend a helping hand, inspire the discouraged, radiate joy, say a good word, and before you know it happiness will be smiling upon you.

Some of man's biggest headaches come from directly pursuing happiness. And some of his truest happiness comes from apparently running away from happiness!

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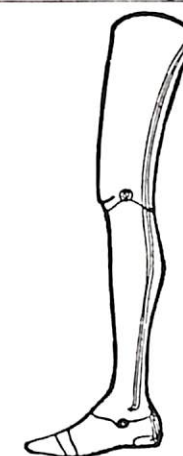
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